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Attorneys for Defendant
HENRI PESSAH

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,
v.
HENRI PESSAH,
Defendant.

Case No.: CR 11-0802 CRB
**DEFENDANT PESSAH'S SENTENCING
MEMORANDUM**

I. INTRODUCTION

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Henri Pessah stands before the Court having pled guilty to the single charge in this case –
a violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1, bid rigging. For the reasons indicated herein, the Court should
sentence Mr. Pessah to a three-year probationary sentence. Such a sentence is an appropriate
resolution to this case to both punish Mr. Pessah for his actions, but also to take in consideration
his personal issues under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

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On October 27, 2011, a two-count Indictment was filed by the government charging Mr.
Pessah with bid rigging, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1, and conspiracy to commit wire fraud, in
violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1349. On September 19, 2017, Mr. Pessah pled guilty to Count One of
the Indictment – bid rigging. This Court is scheduled to set a sentencing proceeding for Mr.
Pessah on April 27, 2018, at 1:30 p.m.

III. OBJECTIONS TO THE PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT

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Mr. Pessah has no objections to the Presentence Investigation Report (“PSR”).

IV. SENTENCING GUIDELINES CALCULATION

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Pursuant to the United States Sentencing Guidelines (“U.S.S.G.”), which are advisory
after the Supreme Court’s decision in *United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220 (2005), Mr. Pessah
has a total offense level of thirteen for his offense. This total offense level is reached by starting
with a base offense level of twelve, that is then increased by one level for conduct involving an
agreement to submit non-competitive bids, pursuant to the U.S.S.G. §2R1.1(b)(1), and a two-
level increase, pursuant to USSG § 2R1.1(b)(2), for a stipulated volume of commerce not to be
less than \$1,387,463. PSR at ¶¶ 23-25. Mr. Pessah’s adjusted offense level of fifteen is then

1 decreased by two levels for his acceptance of responsibility resulting in a total offense level of
2 thirteen. PSR at ¶¶ 29-32.

3 Mr. Pessah has never had a criminal contact and certainly has no criminal history. His
4 criminal history score is zero and his criminal history category is I. *Id.* at 33-40.

5 Therefore, Mr. Pessah's adjusted offense level of thirteen indexed with a Criminal
6 History Category I yields an advisory guideline range of 12 to 18 months. This Court must
7 consider, but is not bound by, this guideline range. *See USA v. Hammons*, 558 F.3d 1100 (9th
8 Cir. 2009).

9 V. SENTENCING RECOMMENDATION

10 Mr. Pessah and the probation department both recommend a probationary sentence in this
11 case. Mr. Pessah also submits that a three-year term of probation is an appropriate resolution to
12 his case in consideration of Mr. Pessah's substantial cooperation and assistance. Additionally,
13 the recommended sentence is also sufficient and not greater than necessary to comply with the
14 directives of 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), namely: the nature and circumstances of the offense; Mr.
15 Pessah's history and characteristics; the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness
16 of the offense, to afford adequate deterrence, and to provide Mr. Pessah with the opportunity to
17 address his personal issues.

19 A. The Government's Motion For A Downward Departure Under U.S.S.G. § 5K1.1

20 The government has made a motion for a downward departure under U.S.S.G. § 5K1.1.
21 Mr. Pessah is in concurrence with the government's motion and agrees that he has provided
22 substantial assistance in a significant fashion to the government.

23 Mr. Pessah agrees with the government that in January 2012, Mr. Pessah "immediately
24 began cooperating in the investigation." Government Sentencing Memorandum, p. 4. It is also
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1 true that Mr. Pessah's early plea influenced the decisions of other co-defendants who pleaded
 2 after him to also plead guilty and accept responsibility. Government Sentencing Memorandum,
 3 p. 4. The government notes that “[i]n particular, the government believes that [Mr.] Pessah's
 4 plea was a significant contributing factor in co-conspirator Gary Anderson's subsequent decision
 5 to plead guilty.” *Id.*

6 Additionally, Mr. Pessah provided a truthful and candid interview with the Federal
 7 Bureau of Investigation and relayed “corroborating information regarding the operation of the
 8 conspiracy, the conduct of other conspirators, and various bid-rigging agreements.” *Id.* The
 9 government also offers that Mr. Pessah “made himself readily available to the prosecution team
 10 in the event he would be needed for further information or potential testimony.” *Id.*

11 It is clear that Mr. Pessah's cooperation was useful, significant, complete, reliable,
 12 extensive and timely. The government further concludes as part of its Motion under § 5K1.1 that
 13 Mr. Pessah's cooperation and willingness to admit his actions so early on warrant a downward
 14 departure. *Id.* Mr. Pessah concurs.

16 **B. The Nature And Circumstances Of The Offense, As Well As Mr. Pessah's
 17 History And Characteristics, Support A Probationary Sentence**

18 Under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1), “the court, in determining the particular sentence to be
 19 imposed, shall consider the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and
 20 characteristics of the defendant.” These two factors support Mr. Pessah's sentencing position.

21 **1. Nature and Circumstances of the Offense**

22 As reported in the PSR, while Mr. Pessah worked as a real estate agent listed distressed
 23 properties from 2007 to 2010. PSR at ¶ 15. Mr. Pessah worked with co-defendant Gary
 24 Anderson to purchase properties at foreclosure auctions. *Id.* However, Mr. Pessah received a
 25 small fee from Mr. Anderson for each property that researched and listed for Mr. Anderson; he

1 was not a partner of Mr. Anderson. PSR at ¶ 15. It is also important to note that Mr. Pessah did
2 not invest any of his own funds into the purchase of any properties sold at auction and was only
3 acting on behalf of Mr. Anderson. *Id.*

4 Eventually, Mr. Pessah was approached to enter into the payoff agreements at the
5 auctions. *Id.* However, Mr. Pessah pled guilty to participating in the scheme for only a few
6 months between April and October 2010. *Id.* In total, Mr. Pessah received \$2,500 in payoff
7 money as part of his participation in the scheme. *Id.* at ¶ 17. He was also able to bid on
8 properties in San Mateo for Mr. Anderson to purchase. *Id.* at ¶¶ 15-17.

9 Mr. Pessah was not the mastermind of this scheme nor was he sophisticated enough to
10 create even part of it. He was however, able to participate in it, in some small manner, on behalf
11 of himself and Mr. Anderson. However, very early in his case, Mr. Pessah provided substantial
12 cooperation to the government and through his small role in the case, was able to provide
13 valuable and useful information to the government. Mr. Pessah's role and actions in the offense
14 warrants consideration under § 3553(a)(1).

16 **2. Mr. Pessah's History and Characteristics**

17 Mr. Pessah's history and characteristics also warrant consideration under § 3553(a)(1).
18 Mr. Pessah was born in 1955 in Cairo, Egypt, into a Jewish family with eight children. PSR ¶
19 42. In 1967, when Mr. Pessah was twelve years old, his father and brothers were taken to
20 internment camps by the Egyptian government. *Id.* at ¶ 43. Mr. Pessah and the rest of the family
21 were taken out of Cairo to Italy and eventually to the United States. *Id.* It was through this
22 process that Mr. Pessah and his family eventually found his way to small apartment in San
23 Francisco. *Id.* Mr. Pessah went to San Francisco City College and became a naturalized U.S.
24 citizen. *Id.* at ¶ 44.

1 Mr. Pessah married in 1983 and had four sons. Unfortunately, in 2012, one of his sons,
2 Benjamin Pessah, was the victim of a violent crime and was shot in the head. PSR at ¶ 46. Mr.
3 Pessah and his family have been tending to Benjamin's needs ever since.

4 Mr. Pessah owned and operated a wholesale baking company before eventually selling
5 the company and becoming a real estate agent. PSR at ¶ 45.

6 As a sixty-two-year-old man, Mr. Pessah has seen many things in his life – war affecting
7 his family, immigration, going to school in a foreign country in a foreign language, building a
8 successful business from ground up, having a child be the victim violent crime and having to
9 care for that child as an adult. Mr. Pessah shows a quiet confidence in everything he does; he
10 has done it all. He has lived a peaceful existence and a productive member of society; no
11 criminal contacts and only one speeding ticket in his life. Such perseverance merits the Court's
12 consideration and Mr. Pessah agrees with the PSR that these factors warrant a sentence outside
13 of the typical guideline sentence.

14 **C. A Probationary Sentence Meets The Directives Of 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)**

15 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2) directs the Court to consider "the need for the sentence imposed
16 to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, to provide just
17 punishment for the offense, to afford adequate deterrence, and to protect the public from further
18 crimes." A probationary sentence meets these directives.

19 **1. The Recommended Sentence Reflects the Seriousness of the Offense,
20 Promotes Respect for the Law and Provides Just Punishment for the
21 Offense**

22 While all violations of federal law are to be taken seriously, there can be no doubt that
23 certain offenses, *e.g.*, child or sex offenses, high-level narcotics trafficking, and RICO offenses,
24 are arguably more serious than Mr. Pessah's seven-month involvement in a big rigging scheme
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1 with payoff agreements. Moreover, the United States Sentencing Commission has noted the
2 seriousness of the offense may be lessened, for example, if the crime was victimless and was not
3 violent. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 994(j) (prison is generally inappropriate in “cases in which the
4 defendant is a first offender who has not been convicted of a crime of violence or an otherwise
5 serious offense,” while some term of imprisonment is generally appropriate for “a person
6 convicted of a crime of violence that results in serious bodily injury”).

7 While the overall bid rigging scheme may have had a sophisticated element, Mr. Pessah’s
8 involvement in the offense was non-violent and uncomplicated.

9 Mr. Pessah is a first-time offender who made a mistake. While these circumstances do
10 not minimize Mr. Pessah’s offense and the trouble and inconvenience caused to others, a
11 probationary sentence, accurately accounts for the seriousness of the offense, promoting respect
12 for the law and providing for just punishment.

13 **2. The Recommended Sentence Affords Adequate Deterrence**

14 Empirical evidence is unanimous that no relationship exists between sentence length and
15 general or specific deterrence, regardless of the crime type. *See* Andrew von Hirsch, *et al.*,
16 *Criminal Deterrence and Sentence Severity: An Analysis of Recent Research* (1999) (concluding
17 that “correlations between sentence severity and crime rates . . . were not sufficient to achieve
18 statistical significance,” and that “the studies reviewed do not provide a basis for inferring that
19 increasing the severity of sentences generally is capable of enhancing deterrent effects.”).

20 As a first-time offender, having engaged in a big rigging scheme with payoff agreements,
21 his actions do not require a custodial sentence in order to be deterred from other criminal conduct
22 in the future. There is no doubt that this conduct was Mr. Pessah’s one and only contact with the
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1 criminal justice system. A probationary sentence affords adequate specific and general
2 deterrence in this case.

3 **D. A Three-Year Probationary Sentence Meets the Directives of 18 U.S.C.**

4 **§ 3553(a)(6)**

5 The Court must consider the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among
6 defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct under 18 U.S.C. §
7 3553(a)(6). While the co-defendants in the present case will be sentenced together or in groups,
8 the Court may find instructive the many bid rigging cases involving similar, if not the same,
9 conduct here in the Northern District of California. There are several cases in the Oakland
10 Division involving minimal conduct and involving substantial assistance to the government
11 under U.S.S.G. § 5K1.1 which were sentenced in 2017. The following is a list of cases involving
12 a charge of bid rigging at the courthouse steps foreclosure auctions that received a sentence of
13 three years of probation:

14 *USA v. Kramer*, CR 11-0423 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

15 *USA v. Margen*, CR 11-0425 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

16 *USA v. Franciose*, CR 11-0426 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

17 *USA v. Wong*, CR 11-0427 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

18 *USA v. Wong*, CR 11-0428 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

19 *USA v. Legault*, CR 11-0429 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

20 *USA v. Moore*, CR 11-0431 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

21 *USA v. Alvernaz*, CR 11-0743 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

22 *USA v. Powers*, CR 11-0722 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

23 *USA v. Larsen*, CR 11-0723 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

1 *USA v. Wong*, CR 12-0082 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

2 *USA v. Leung*, CR 12-0083 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

3 *USA v. Slipper*, CR 12-0447 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

4 *USA v. Ditmer*, CR 12-0448 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

5 *USA v. Liu*, CR 12-0611 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

6 *USA v. Renquist*, CR 13-0143 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

7 *USA v. McDonough*, CR 13-0144 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

8 *USA v. Kahan*, CR 13-0412 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

9 *USA v. Barta*, CR 13-0413 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

10 *USA v. Galvez*, CR 13-0414 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

11 *USA v. Vesce*, CR 13-0415 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

12 *USA v. Bo*, CR 13-0730 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

13 *USA v. Bishop*, CR 14-0001 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

14 *USA v. Silva*, CR 14-0002 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

15 *USA v. Gonzales*, CR 14-0099 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

16 *USA v. Zepernick*, CR 14-0512 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

17 *USA v. Shiells*, CR 14-0581-01 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

18 *USA v. De Sanz*, CR 14-0581-02 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

19 *USA v. Rock*, CR 14-00607-05 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

20 *USA v. Roemer*, CR 15-0228 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

21 *USA v. Roemer*, CR 15-0229 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

22 *USA v. Lippman*, CR 15-0245 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

23 *USA v. Cheng*, CR 15-0593 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

1 *USA v. Cheng*, CR 15-0594 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

2 *USA v. Wang*, CR 15-0604 PJH – sentenced to three years of probation

3 Whether the prosecution agreed to three-year probationary sentences for all of the above
4 defendants or whether the Court sentenced these low-level defendants to the same sentence, it is
5 essential for this Court to avoid unwanted sentencing disparities and to take these thirty-five
6 defendants into consideration. These sentences provide further evidence that Mr. Pessah should
7 also receive a three-year probationary sentence.

8 **VII. CONCLUSION**

9 For the foregoing reasons, namely, the Court should sentence Mr. Pessah to the three-
10 year probationary sentence recommended by the defense and U.S. Probation Department. Such a
11 sentence is an appropriate resolution to this case to both punish Mr. Pessah for his actions, but
12 also to recognize his early and complete cooperation and to take in consideration his personal
13 issues under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). Such a sentence meets the need for the sentence imposed to
14 reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, to provide just punishment
15 for the offense, to afford adequate deterrence, and to protect the public from further crimes.

16 Dated: April 19, 2018

17 Respectfully submitted,

18 _____
19 /s/
20 EDWIN PRATHER
21 PRATHER LAW OFFICES
22 Attorneys for Defendant
23 HENRI PESSAH